THE CELEBRATION OF HIS SEVENTY-MITH BIRTHDAY-GIFTS, COMPANY AND SPEECHES - HIS LIFE AS CLERGYMAN AND AS BENE-FACTOR OF THE EAST END -WHAT HE IS PER-SONALLY.

London, November 26. The English are seldom seen to more adrantage, individually or collectively, than on such an occasion as that of Saturday. There sere, indeed, two occasions. There was a preentation at the Mansion House to the Rev. Willum Rogers, rector of Bishopsgate, and there was dedication of the Bishopsgate Institute. As Rogers was the central figure of both, the two may be treated as one. It was his seventyath birthday, and his friends celebrated it by appropriate gifts, and by opening the latest great public institution which owes its existence

It is something to be the central figure of such company as assembled in Mr. Rogers's honor. The Prime Minister made the presentation speck. The other subscribers who, to use the ious English phrase, "supported" him, included the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Mayor. The President of the goral Academy brought to this meeting the instre of his position and the greater lustre of tis personal fame and free presence. The two awyers already mentioned are the heads of the profession; both by position and by the individual mence of each. Lord Davey was another, a Law Lord, almost at the summit in professional rank, and quite at the summit of the Chancery Bar so long as he remained at the Bar; and two other of the foremost judges, Mr. Justice Chilty and Mr. Justice Wright, carre. Two magnates, of ex-magnates of the Treasury, Lord Lingen and Lord Welby, lent further support; and so did the most venerable of living English surgeons, Sir James Paget, and the first of them, so long as he practised; with Sir Henry Thompson, still the first in his own branch of surgery; an ex-Governor of Bombay, now Under Secretary India, Lord Reay.

Two Cabinet Ministers were in attendanceas the Court Circular might say if there should continue to be a Court Circular after the proclamation of the British Republic-on their chief, Sir George Trevelyan and Mr. Arnold Morley. There was Mr. Lyulph Stanley to represent the more or less victorious minority of the London School Board, leader, at any rate, of the Progressive Party in that Board. Sir Edward Lawson stood for journalism; the type of prosperity, whether you consider him as Sir Edward Lawson or as editor and chief proprietor of the news paper which ought to have-because it says it has-the largest circulation in the world, but has not. Literature and the Religion of Humanity were united in the person of Mr. Frederic Harrison. Religion, in so far as it is embodied and established in the Church of England, had to content itself with the Bishop of Rochester, th Dean of Westminster and half a dozen clergymen of no particular renown. It has always been supposed that the Church, or at least the greater dignitaries of the Church, looked a little askance of the Rector of Bishopsgate, for reasons which we will explain presently. Mr. Maunde Thompson came for the British Museum, of which he is the head. The City, of which Mr. Rogers has been a greater benefactor than all its Lord Mayors put together, sent numerous ex-chief magistrates, and magistrates of lesser grade, to do honor to the citizen who has eclipsed them all. The Prime Minister summed it up as a company nothing less than illustrious. I have given not a tenth of the names, but you will see that the word illustrious is not misplaced.

Lists of names are not always entertaining, but to those already mentioned as present others ught to be added from among the subscribers. Lord Rothschild is one, the head of the Jewish community in London, and of the most exact and ample charities anywhere administered in England. He, if anybody, is a good judge of Mr. logers's work. Mr. Huxley is another, and he. to, as the man who has turned "General" sooth and his Salvation Army inside out, may e accepted as a judge in such matters. Bishop of London is there also; Lord Lansdowne, with the vice-royalty of India behind the Governor of the Pank of England; two irm, Mr. Alfred and Mr. Leopold; the Duke of Westminster, one of the most cautious of men, and when caution has done its perfect work, open-minded and open-handed; Sir Sydney Waterlow, a great name in the City, the creator of a great business and the husband of an American wife; Mr. Lidderdale, the boldest head the Bank of England ever had; the Home Secretary; Sir John Lubbock, the banker, and naturalist and writer, and many other things; Mr. Alfred Milner, late of Egypt, now head of the Ireland Revenue, capable of high finance; Lord Farrer, one of the last of the old school of political economiets; Mr. Buehle, Editor of "The Times" Lord Brassey, fresh from America and from the Court, the spray of the salt sea ever upon him: Lord Londonderry, late Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. John Walter, who has passed away since he added his name to this honorable list.

Who, then, is the man in whose honor these

high personages gave these guineas and their presence? He may be known to you by a book he published some years ago, a book of Reminiscences. But that is the least part of his title to respect and regard. Or he may be known to you by an old nickname, 'Hang Theology Rogers"; which makes some readers shudder, I doubt not. It stood long in his way here. There tre those who have not yet forgiven it of him. and one of them says this morning, in official Conservative print, that for a minister of any ristian denomination to say "Hang Theology" perhaps to exhibit religious liberalism in a try trying light.

Perhaps it is, but pernaps also it depends a little on the circumstances in which it was said.
The old story must be told once more, how Mr. Rogers found himself confronted on the threshold of one of his educational enterprises by doubts and queries of the unconvinced who thought his schools would not pay, and wanted to know what kind of religion was to be taught in them, with many other of those embarrassing interrogatories, with which the lukewarm and the sceptical are wont to block the path of intelligent benevolence. Mr. Rogers listened with what Patience he had till he saw, or thought he saw, that his scheme was likely to be wrecked amid these shallows; and he burst out from the platform with his immortal, or at least too well-remembered, exclamation: "Oh, hang political economy and hang theology, and let us get to

If, as Lord Rosebery presently remarked, folites and deaneries have not since come in Rogers's way, it may be admitted that he had made it difficult for the friendliest Prime ster to offer him ecclesiastical promotion. He has served the Church faithfully, but not, Merhaps, quite as the Church likes to be served. I should describe Mr. Rogers as a man who cared more about the New Testament than the Thirty-nine Articles, and to whom the Sernon on the Mount seemed a better rule of life than the Athanasian Creed. He has done his work as Rector well, and as a cure of souls St. ph's has been act ve, and I doubt not succentul. What distinguishes him from the ordinary clergyman is that he has never been content to save souls only. He has sought to we the body and the mind as well. He threw elf into the cause of education when eduon meant a very different thing from what ans now, and when it held a very different lace from now. He was a pioneer. He was og schools in the City of London long bethe Education Act and the London School

ard had been heard of. He was for religious

education, but he liberalized religion before he made it a condition of teaching. Sceptic he was never; free-thinker never, liberal ever. He went among the people of the East End of London. All his life he has lived among them, and when I say the people, I mean what Mr. Gladstone calls the masses; and the poorest classes of the masses. "There is not," said Lord Rosebery, "a poor Jew in Houndsditch or Petticoat Lane whose face does not brighten when he sees you appear." Is it always true or often true that a poor Jewish face brightens when he sees a Christian Minister approach? There is a world of eulogy in the sentence. The work of a parish clergyman in the East End of London whose charity knows no distinction of creeds is one of the most beautiful things in life.

The money this admirable clergyman has raised, the schools he has built with it, his paternal care of the poor, his large charities of many kinds-to all this there is a crown. He himself calls the Bishopsgate Institute the crowning work of his life. "He has had," said Lord Rosebery, "so many crowning works that I doub the accuracy of this estimate." It is, at any rate, a noble and useful gift. There is a great hall, a reading-room, a reference library of 10,000

It is a great provision for a single parish of th city of London. Mr. Rogers has had the wit t levy upon old as well as new benefactors. With I suppose, some help from the law-courts, he has annexed old legacies, going as far back as Alderman John Steward in 1481, legacies and gifts de signed for various and varying specific purposes now all turned to this one useful and modern end. It is not easy, as he said, to convert old women's flannel petticoats into a spaciou library, but it has been done.

It detracts nothing from the value of Lord Rosebery's presence on such an occasion that he and Mr. Rogers are old friends, "We are all your friends here or we should not be here to day," said the Prime Minister. The inscription on the three silver bowls sets forth in Latin that they are the gift of friends, and they and the portrait of Mr. Rogers by Mr. Cope, which is another gift, are to perpetuate the memory of their friendship and love. Mr. Rogers is called amicorum amicissimus, and to this friendliest of friends his friends, grati et gratulantes, give the cup. There is in Mr. George Denman' fingle of words which belongs to a period late than the classic. If Cicero had described a Roma: as hominum humanissimus it would not hav been in an oration, nor on any formal occasion In English these verbal gymnastics are perhap more readily permissible because they are mor difficult. The language does not lend itself t them as the Latin does.

Lord Rosebery is a past master in these ele gancles, and also in the apt expression of genuine feeling. He said:

I do not feel that we meet to congratulate you on having your seventy-fifth birthday, be-cause I doubt if that be altogether a subject of unmixed congratulation for any of us; but wha: I do congratulate you upon from the very bot-Mr. Rogers himself explained that at an early

period of his life, when a boy at Eton, his tuto had announced to him that he was a genius. It the comfort and support of his life ever since traction and something of the serene philosophy irresistible. Mr. Froude says that every man of genius has an elastic nature - this, apropos of kept some of the attributes of genius, and this ened him. An accident which some years ago left the vigorous frame crippled has not robbed him of his sweetness and kindliness of nature. His conversation has the same charm, his memory, his wit, his genial common sense, and his large share of the wisdom which is of this world as well as of the next - all these are still his, and with them all that youthful, inexhaustible, buoyant energy which has made his benevolence fruitful throughout a manly, Christian, honorable, and unselfish life. G. W. S.

A season of grand opera at the Brooklyn Acad-A season of grand opera at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, by the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Messrs. Abbey and Grau, is announced by Oscar J. Murray. There will be seven performances, on the evenings of December 13 and 20, January 10, 19 and 25, and Pebruary 7 and 14, and the announcement gives assurance that they will be given with the same leading artists, large chorus and orchestra as they are now being presented in New-York. The first production, on next Thursday evening, will be Verdi's "Otello." The cast will be as follows:

"Otello.	The	20,674	197	WI	88.	Me		***			41
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The sale	ne	800	ttu.	for	- 1	he	the	81. 1	night	opens	to-day,

The sale of seats for the first hight opens at Chandler's music store, No. 3:0 Fulton-st.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Dec. 3.-Miss Olga Nethersole has Washington, Dec. 3.—Miss Olga Nethersole has just finished a most prosperous week at Albaugh's Opera House. Her opening in "Camille" on Monday night was attended by Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, the Turkish Minister and many other prominent people. Later in the week Mrs. Cleveland entertained Miss Nethersole at the White House. Miss Nethersole will play this week in Baltimore, where she will probably present "Frou-Frou," which is now in rehearsal.

EUGENE KELLY'S CONDITION IMPROVING. The condition of Eugene Kelly was reported as being "very much improved" by a man servant who answered all inquiries at Mr. Kelly's home, No. 33 West Fifty-first-st., yesterday. It was said that a fatal result was no longer feared by the family, all of whom were with Mr. Kelly.

SENATOR QUAY'S SUGAE BILL.

CAN SHOW WHETHER THEY ARE OWNED.

CAN SHOW WHILL CAN SHOW WHILL CAN SHOW WHILL CAN SHOW THE CHEVELOW THE A CHANCE TO GO ON RECORD.

A CHANCE TO GO ON RECORD.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Whatever may be the purpose of Senator Quay in offering a resolution to change the sugar clause of the existing Tariff law by striking out the one-eighth differential in favor of refined sugar, it ought to be passed. The author of the resolution does not seem to expect anything more than to put the Democrats—who are showing a disposition to dodge the Sugar bill—on record.

ARE THEY UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE? APE THEY UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE?
From The Meadville (Penn.) Tribune-Republican.
This direct blow at the Trust, recommended by
the Democratic President and seconded by one of
the ablest Republican Senators, makes a combination which will test whether or not the Democrats of the Senate are held under chattel mortgage by the Sugar Trust. The Democrats who
have been bragging so blatantly about putting the
Republicans on record will find somebody on record
which will not be so pleasant to them.

LET THE ISSUE BE FACED.

From The Springfield Republican.

We hope that Senator Quay will persist in his effort to put the Democrats on record on this question. No great matter of revenue is involved, because imports of refined sugar are practically nothing under existing duties. It is simply a question whether the Trust is to be bolstered up in its extortions by the United States Government. Let the Democratic majority of the Senate be compelled to face this issue squarely. WHERE WILL THE DEMOCRATS COME FROM?

From The New-Orieans Picayune (Dem.).

The fact that such a notion emanated from a Republican is highly significant, as it indicates that when the question finally comes up on a direct vote, both Republicans and Democrats cfn be counted on to combine against the Trust in sufficient numbers to encompass its undoing.

A DISGRACE TO THE NATION.

SHAMEFUL RESULTS OF "HOLMANISM" IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BLIGHTING EFFECTS OF DEMOCRATIC "ECONO-MY" ON WASHINGTON'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DEPRIVED

PARTY AMBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 9.-A sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations is holding daily sittings to consider the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which it is expected will be submitted to the full committee for revision proval early next week. The members of the subcommittee are Messrs. Williams (Ill.), Dockery (Mo.) and Robertson (La.), Democrats, and Henderson (Iowa) and Cogsweil (Mass.), Republicans. General Cogswell has been detained at his home by a serious ss, but is expected to return this week.

Several features of this appropriation bill are of eneral as well as local interest and importance, and chief among them are the provisions relating to the support of the public schools of the National Capital, in which every person throughout the country who is a friend of public education is more or less deeply interested. These schools ought to be as good as the best anywhere in the United States, and they would be among the best if they were provided with sufficient and proper buildings teachers and pupils. The annual reports of the sublic schools, which have just been made public that, on the contrary, the buildings are insufficient in number; that many of them are unfitted in every respect for school purposes; that they are over crowded and poorly ventilated, and that the arrangements and accommodations are defective and unhealthful. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools this year was about 42,000, being an increase of nearly 1,000 over the preceding year. Of ourse this did not by any means include the rooms provided. There are square miles of well there are no public schoolhouses whatever. Supethis particular." Among the white schools there was this year a single school building at which there were fifty more applicants for admission than the utmost seating capacity, and there was neother school building reasonably near to accommo

The overcrowded condition of the school build-The overcrowded condition of the school buildings is shown by the fact that of the 4.000 pupils enrolled more than one-third are limited to half-day attendance—receiving two and one-half days schooling each week, insteadof five days. In the lower grades there are more than 150 half-day schools, in abdition to practically the whole of the first and second grades—comprising 14.60 pupils—forty schools, aspreating an attendance of 2.00 pupils of the third and fourth grades, are limited to half-day attendance. Even should the pupils of the first two grades—continue—under this limitation of their educational opportunities, it will require at least the new buildings to afford the pupils above that state who are now actually in attendance a full

life, observed that the unfortunate correferred to, says the report, "f

nefit of only half a day's labor from one-third, them, owing to his own failure to provide them the working accommodations.

Superintendent Powell also observes: "It is not visable to countenance half-day schools, even the first grade, and when the hoy has reached age of twelve or thirteen, and is in the fifth sixth strade, to give him only half a day at time in the streets, is not only a robbery of scholars. Une him to spend the remainder of scholars time by

have even been driven to using the basement of the buildings as schoolrooms—"rooms entirely unfit for such purposes, and never intended for it, hav-ing no means of heating or ventilation, and lack-ing in closet facilities and all necessary con-veniences."

"No member of Congress," says the report, "would consent to the use of such rooms for his committees, or for other purposes that would re-quire him to pass his working hours in them, and no member, we are confident, would be willing to condemn the immature bodies of little school children to conditions, sanitary and otherwise, so unfavorable."

This description of the public school accommoda-

and no member, we are conduent, would be willing to condemn the immature bodies of little school children to conditions, sanitary and otherwise, so unfavorable."

This description of the public school accommodations of the National capital, strong and faithful as it is, yet fails in some respects to set forth all the injurious consequences that indifference, neglect, parsimony, and to some extent, absolute hostility, have forced upon the youth of the intelligent, progressive population of the National capital, who, if they had any control over or voice in the matter, would freely tax themselves to maintain a public-school system which would be abreast of the times in every respect, instead of being, as it now is, so far as sufficient and salitable schoolhouse accomodations are concerned, far behind the times and a visible shame and disgrace to the Congress of the United States. It may be only a coincidence, but it is, at any rate, a significant fast that the most wretchedly mesure and utterly inadequate provisions made by Congress for school buildings in Washington have been in periods when the Democratic party has controlled the House of Representatives, and that the appropriations would have been even more mears and inadequate if a Republican majority in the Senate had not fought hard to increase them. The List Congress, which had a Republican majority in both branches, appropriated Exc. 609 for new school buildings. The Lift Congress, which had a Democratic mainty in the appropriation at the first session of the Liftid Congress, which had a Democratic mainty in the appropriation at the first session of the Liftid Congress, which had a Democratic fin both branches, appropriated only \$105,500, which was \$22,500 less than the estimates and the appropriation at the first session of the Liftid Congress, which had a period by the same interest of the congress of the District Con missioners, which were arbitrarily reduced from \$400,000 to \$24,000 by a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, who halls from the States the proper of the control of the intelligent of the proper of the property of the proper of the property of the proper

of reference these articles are here reproduced:
Article XIV. The high contracting parties agree that in all that concerns commerce and navigation any privilege, favor or immunity which either high contracting party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of other high contracting party grantitiously. If concessions in favor of that other state shall be gratuitous, or on the same or equivalent conditions if the concession shall have been constitutional, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favored nations.

Article XVII. The high contracting parties agree to the following arrangements: The several foreign settlements in Japan shall from the date this

respects by the other on the footing of the most favored nations.

Article XVII. The high contracting parties agree to the following arrangements: The several foreign settlements in Japan shall from the date this treaty comes into force be incorporated with the respective Japanese communes, and shall henceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan. The most competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligation and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such settlements shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place, existing leases in perpetuity on which property is now held in the said settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever, other than those contained in such existing leases, shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities. All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purpose of the said settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved, free of all taxes and charges, for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

The provisions of the main treaty, which include

The provisions of the main treaty, which include the abandonment by the United States of the right to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction by means of consular courts over offences committed by Amerlean residents against Japanese laws are to re-

protocol, as already stated, are to go into effect one month from the ratification of the treaty. The third section of the protocol reads as follows:

The proposed treaty bears date, Washington, November 22, 1894, and is signed by Secretary Gresham and Spinickiro Kurino, the Japanese Minister.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

HEARINGS TO BEGIN BEFORE MR. SPRINGER'S COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! orrespondent to-day Mr. Sperry gave expres

herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States."

This reservation does not seem in any way to retard the immediate operation of the protocol, so far as it affects the United States.

The revision of tariff rates, as provided for in the protocol, is also made subject to Articles XIV and XVII of the main body of the proposed treaty, to which it is an appendix. For convenience of reference these articles are here reproduced:

Article XIV. The high contracting parties agree that in all that concerns commerce and navigation or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of other high contracting party gratuitously. If concessions in favor of that other State shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government, ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government ships, citizens or subjects of any other State, shall be extended to the Government should sell its silver, or such of it as such and silver by the Government should be much, safer in the long run, and much less expensive, if the Government should be much better still if the Government would limit the legal-tender value of silver, call in its gree In response to a request from the Banking and

DR. STRYKER ON LEADERSHIP

Currency Committee, Secretary Carlisle has pre-

pared a draft for a currency bill designed to carry

out the scheme recommended in his annual report, and it will be submitted to the committee to-morrow as the basis of his argument.

SOME SIGNIFICANT REMARKS IN DR. PARKHURST'S CHURCH.

THE ELOQUENT PRESIDENT OF HAMILTON COL-LEGE SAYS THAT EVEN IN DAVID'S TIME MANY PEOPLE CLAIMED THE VIC-

TORY OVER THE PHILISTINES. The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Mad-

Ison-ave, and Twenty-fourth-st., was filled with worshippers yesterday, notwithstanding the absence of its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who is taking a vacation in Lakewood, N. J. The Rev! M. Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton Clinton, N. Y., a man of remark-equence, officiated, and his sermon was attentively listened to. He took his text was attentively listened to. He took hapter, of from the 17th to the 48th verses, xviith chapter, of the First Book of Samuel. The last of these verses is: "This day will the Lord deliver thee into mine hand; and I will smite thee, and take thine head from thee; and I will give the carcasses of the fost of the Philistines this day unto the fowls of the air, and to the wild beasts of the carth; that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." The sermon was entitled: "Is There No. a Cause"

Dr. Stryker said there was nlways room for a leader; that there were few good leaders, and a good one would find many followers, and surface, and mind meet Golath of Gath. Eliab told him to go back to his field with his expherd's crook, and mind his flock, David said they were well minded, and that he wanted to go forth and fight the Phillistine who was trodding upon his people. Eliab told him he was not fit for such warfare, and sneered at him.

At any rate, Dayti went forth and met Gollath with his own implement of warfare—a simple slung-stone—and with accurate aim he slew him, knocking out his brains, if he had any, David thus proved that the monster was a hollow blusterer, that went around frightening tens from the 17th to the 46th verses, xviith chapter, of

minority always rules when it attains its "The minority always rules when it attains its majority," concluded Dr. Stryker, "and no one should try to shift a leadership by saying he was too young, or go to his betters or superiors, when he himself could go forth and make his trial. Our bold men and pure women will continue in their good leaderships, and always with God's assistance will attain good results."

[Iv. Stryker's sermon was delivered gracefully, and with many emphatic gestures. At its conclusion he was surrounded by parishioners, with many of whom he shook hands and spoke a pleasant word.

WHEN LORD EOSEBERY WAS A BABY

TWO CHILD PICTURES OF THE PREMIER WHICH

Few people will recognize in the pictures of the England. There is, however, in the two sketches here reproduced a suggestion of the face which everybody now knows as that of Lord Rosebery.



one showing a perambulator and the young Lord Dalmeny, as he was called courtl he succeeded to the perrage on the death of his grandfather in 1888), was sketched at Dalmeny Park, the ancestral coun-



try seat of the Primroses in Linlithgowshire. These early portraits have been kept in the family and never published until recently. Photographs were made of them, and a few days ago the English people saw for the first time how their Premier looked as a child.

Croup is Quickly Relieved, and Whooping Cough greatly helped, and its duration shortened by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the old family stand-by for Coughs and Cobis, and all Lung or Throat affections.

COLEMAN—WALLER At Smithport, McKean County, Penn. December 6, by the Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Moss Merwin Coleman, grandson of the late Edwards, W. Coleman, of New-York City, to Harriet Alice Waller, daughter of Edward F. Waller, of Smithport.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

ANGELL—At Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, December 7, 1894, Amy Aldrich Angell, widow of Andrew A. Angell, in the 88th year of her age.
Interment at Providence, R. L.
CAMPRELL—At his late residence, The Chelsea, 222
West 201-st., Thursday, December 6, at 2 a. m.,
Andrew J. Campbell.
Funeral services to be held at the Lutheran Church,
21st-st., near 6th-ave., Monday, December 10, at 10 m.

Interment private.

DECKER-John J. Decker, at his residence, 154 West
45th-st., on December 7, suddenly, of pneumonia, in the
73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at 154 West 45th-st., on
Monday, at 8 p. m.
Please omit flowers.

(Monday). Interment at Utica, N. Y.

Interment at Utica, N. Y.
FANSHAWE-On Sunday morning, December 9, at her residence, No. 212 West 45th-st., Sciena Jacqueline, widow of George A. Fanshawe.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.
HOWE-In Hartford, Conn., December 8, 1894, Maria, Buck, widow of the late E. G. Howe.
Funeral from her late residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday, December 11.

Funeral from her late residence at 2 p. m. Tuesday, December 11.

KEYSER-At Plainfield, New-Jersey, December 9. Henrietta Depue, wife of Aaron Keyser.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1,327 Watchung ave., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, December 13. c. 11.

M'CAUSLAND-On Thursday, December 6, at her Red Bank, N. J., Hannah, widow of James McCa of this city and daughter of the late Janett Morf

MOFFETT-Entered into rest on Sunday, December 9, at her residence, 108 West Tist-st., Margaret, widow of Thomas F. Moffett.
Funeral services at Transfiguration Chapel, West 60th st., near the Boulevard, on Wednesday morning, at 10

It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PINKHAM-Suddenly, at Montclair, N. J., on Friday, December 7, 1804, Dr. John W. Pinkham.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 24.

Hillside-sve., Montclair, N. J., on Monday, December 10, on arrival of the 2:10 train from New-York, via D., L. & W. R. R. Carriages in waiting.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

POOLE-Entered into rest, on Friday, December 7, 1804, Frances Emerson, wife of Reuben B. Poole, Funeral services at her rate residence, 108 West 40th-second Monday, December 10, at 4 p. m.

Interment at Providence R. I.

PURDY-At New-Mirighton, S. L. December 8, William

PURDY-At New-Brighton, S. I., December 8, William Miner Purdy, aged 57.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 57 West 46th-st., Tuesday December 11, at 11 a. m. Interment at Woodlawn.

RAYMOND—At Danbury, Conn., December 7, George Raymond, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 346 Main-st., on Monday, December 10, at 2 o'clock p. m.
REYNOLDS—At Albany, N. Y., December 9, 1894, William H. T. Reynolds, M. D., son of the late John H. and Margaret A. Reynolds, in the 49th year of his age.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, James A. Reynolds, Kinderhook, N. Y., on Wednesday, December 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.
ROBBINS—Entered into rest. Maria A., beloved wife of Marvin R. Robbins, Saturday, December 8.
Funeral services at late residence, No. 287 Franklin-ave., on Tuesday, December 11, at 7 o'clock p. m.
ROGERS—Entered into rest, at Cornwall, Conn., Decem-ROGERS-Entered into rest, at Cornwall, Conn., Deciber 4, Olive Louise Rogers.

SHERMAN—Suddenly, at Millburn, N. J., December 9, Sarah Jane Sherman, aged 67. Funeral from her late residence, Wednesday, December 12, at 1 a clock. Train from Barclay and Christopher sts., 11:10 a. m.

Train from Barclay and Christopher sts., 11:10 a. m.
SIEBRECHT-Suddenly, in New-Rochelle, on December
8. Florence May (and her infant daughter) beloved wife
of Hienry A. Siebrecht, Jr., and daughter of John D
and J. Elizabeh Thisworth.
Services will be held at her late residence, 30 Park Place,
on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, and at the residence
of her parents, 515 Madison-ave, Plainfield, N. J., on
Wednesday, December 12, 1894, at 2:30 p. m.
interment at convenience of family.
Trains leave New-York by way of C. R. R. of N. J.,
foot of Liberty-st., at 1:10 p. m.

SMITH-On Friday, December 7, 1884, at his real-dence, 154 West 121at-st., Bartlett Smith, in the 78th year of his age.

TAYLOR-At his residence, 10 West 36th-st., on Sunday, December 9, 1894, Alfred Taylor, aged 46 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

age. Relatives and friends of the family and Fellows of the Academy of Medicine are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 25 West 9th-st., on Menday morning at 10 o'clock.

Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

VOUTE—At Montelair, Friday, December 7, 1894, Ernest, oldest child of J, Oscar Voute, in the eighth year of his age.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. T. N. Conradt, 28 Upper Mountain-ave., Montelair, N. J. Tuesday, December 11, at 2 p. m., on arrival of D., L. & W. train, leaving New-York 12:30 p. in.

Veterans of the 7th Regiment are requested to at-end the funeral services of Quartermaster John F. Long it St. Bartholomew's Church on Monday, December 1st 19:30 o'choick a. m. HENRY W. T. MALI. Colonel.

Headquarters 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

Headquarters 7th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

New-York, December 8, 1894.

With profound sorrow the commanding officer announces to the Regiment the death of Quartermaster John
F. Long. The officers and members of the Regiment are
requested to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Madison-ave, and 44th-st., on Monday, December 19, at 10:30

a. Bt. JANDON Adultant F. G. LANDON, Adjutan

Mount Hope, Westchester County. ISO Sixth-ave., N. Y. Telephone 980, 18th-ch

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Office, No. 20 E. 23d-st.
Woodlawn Station (24th Ward). Harlem Railroad.

Special Notices.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Associa-The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New-York City.

Hospital Saturday, Dec. 29,
Hospital Sunday, Dec. 30,
Hospital Sunday, Dec. 30,
The needs of the Hospitals are unprecedented this winter. Help should be prompt and liberal. Contributions are specially solicited on Hospital Saturday and Sunday for the GENERAL FUND, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of FREB care for the sick postGifts may be designated, however, for any hospital of this city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by the donor.

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING.

Through the collections in the churches on Hospital lay and in the synagogues on Hospital Saturday.

Through the Auxiliary Associations and Trades, as Dry Goods-A. W. Kingman, Treasurer, No. 65 Worth Cigar and Tobacco Trade-Henry Rosenwald, Treasures o. 145 Water St. Cigar and Tobacco ITales (1987).
No. 145 Water St.
Drug. Paint, Oil and Chemical Trades—A. B. Ausbacher, Treasurer, No. 4 Murray St.
Iron and Metal Trades—A. R. Whitney, President; D.
A. Nesbitt Treasurer, 29 Broadway,
Wine and Spirits Trade—Charles Renauld, Treasurer
of the Wine and Spirits Trades—Society,
Printers, Typefounders and Paper Dealers—Wynkoop

tallenbeck in charge.

de and Leather Trade—Eugene II. Confdin in charge.

that and Glassware Trade—D. Felter, Secretary of the
kery Exchange, in charge.

r Trade—Leonoid Well & Brother in charge.

at Trade—Ward & Olyphant in charge.

thing Trade, Browers, Steamships, Express Com
ex-Lists in charge of Frederick F. Cook, the Assoon's General Agent.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

(3) Through the Woman's Auxiliary, by sending directly to Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer, 32 West 33th St., or by means of "Mite Boxes."

(4) Through subscription lists sent to all leading commercial and manufacturing establishments in the city, in the hope that employers and employers will make common cause in contributing in this broad charity.

(5) Also by lits to banks and bankers, insurance, trust, telegraph am steamship companies, and corporations generally.

changes.

(7) Through collection boxes on elevated railway stations, in manufactories and public resorts generally.

(8) Finally, through gifts sent direct to Mr. Charles canier, General Treasurer, 17 Nassau St., to whom all money, however contributed, should, be sent by check to disorder for indorsed to him) before January 15, 1815.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, President.

A.-A.-Prepare for winter. Have your windows fixed with Roebuck's Weather Strips. Will exclude all drafts and reduce coal bills. S. Roebuck, 172 Fulton-st., New-York; Hamilton-ave., near 14th-st., Brooklyn. Call, write or wire. Telephone connections in both cities.

Postoffice Notice.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 15 will close apromptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.)
for Central America (except Costa Richt and South Facific ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon deteres for Guatemaia must be directed "per Finance"); at 10 a. m. for Jensen and Aux Cayes, per s. s. Fanama (etters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Fanama"); at '5 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemaia, per s. s. Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

TUEEDAY—At 4 a. m. for Germany, Denmark Sweden, Norway (Christiania) and Russia, per s. s. Trave, via Bremen detters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave"); at 10:30 a. m. for La. Flata countries direct, per s. s. Bellenden; at '3 p. m. for Costa Rica, via Limon, per s. s. A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNENDAY—At 3 a. m. for Reigium direct, per s. s.

Norway (Christiania) and Russia, per s. s. Trave, Norway (Christiania) of there parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Trave"); at 10:30 a. m. for Labreton, must be directed "per Trave"); at 10:30 a. m. for Labreton Russiania, via Limon, per s. s. A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 3 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Mooriland, via Antwerp ("etters must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 3 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Adriatic via Queentown detters must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 8 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. n. for Europe, per s. s. Adriatic"); at 8 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. n. for Europe, per c. s. vucatan, via Havana (a version Trampice and Progress must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 1 p. m. for Press of the st. Gape Haitt, Gonalves, St. Marc and Inagua, per s. s. Schleswig; at 23 p. m. for Puerto Cortes, per s. s. Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidal, at 8 a. m. for Genoa, per s. s. Puida (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 8:30 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. seamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 23 p. m. for Bluefielda, per s. s. J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURIDAY—At 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 8:30 a. m. for Brazil must be directed "per Strabo") at 10 a. m. duupplementabo, Rio Annelo and Santos (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adrianda (a version) and santos (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Australon"); at 10:30 a. m. for Campache, Chiapas, Tabasco and Yucatan, per s. s. Yumuri (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Prims Willem III (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Prims Willem III (letters for other parts of Colombia and Carupano, per s. s. Prims Willem III (letters for other parts of Colombia and Santola, service services and the services of the parts of Colombia and prims and Carupano, per s. s. Prims Willem III (letters for ot